

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STEVEN REDDINGTON'S WINNING
ESSAY

HON. MICHAEL PATRICK FLANAGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. FLANAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the winner of the first annual Fifth Congressional District essay contest is Steven Reddington, a student in the Saint Priscilla School at 7001 West Addison Street in Chicago. The principal of the school, Sister Joyce Roehl, is to be commended for allowing her students to participate in the contest.

Evidently, Steven Reddington has learned the lessons of his English faculty adviser, Ms. Corinne Schade, well. The contest asked students to write about an American invention of the student's choosing and describe how that invention impacted society. Over 100 schools in the Fifth District were invited to participate in the essay contest and my office received an overwhelming response. Out of all the essays received, Steven's was the only one that was written from the perspective of the inventor. He chose to write about Thomas Edison and his electric light bulb. Steven entitled his imaginative and inventive essay, "The Quest for Light."

I urge my colleagues to read Steven's essay. If you do, you will find a fine example of creative writing by a young man who may well make a mark in American literature in the 21st century. Steven Reddington's essay follows:

THE QUEST FOR LIGHT
(By Steven Reddington)

As the sun begins to set, the light in my laboratory grows too faint to work any longer. I must put away my work until tomorrow. Out on the street the arc lamps are lit to burn until the sun rises again. I have thought long about finding an artificial light, and each day my endless research takes me closer to my goal.

How the world would change with my invention. I can only imagine what it would be like to have light twenty-four hours a day. Life in the home would change dramatically. There would be no more going to bed when the room became too dark for seeing. Now I could read the morning newspaper in the evening while my children study or play games. One day would be so much longer. The economy would flourish. Factories could run all day and night producing more goods and employing new workers. In turn these workers would have more money to spend, and more time to spend it. This would open up a whole new world of nightly entertainment for people to enjoy. Now we could attend social gatherings and church services that before would only take place during daylight hours.

Picture what Grand Central Station would be like with thousands of glowing lights as passengers board the midnight trains to Boston. Hospitals could care for the sick, and

perform life saving operations without the use of dim light given off by oil burning lamps. Fires from these type of lamps would no longer be a concern. All the lives and homes that would be spared if a new source of light could be produced. The benefits and use to humanity would certainly be worth all the painstaking hours of work that I have dedicated to this project. As I've always said, "One-percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration!"

It is now October of 1874, I believe I have finally realized my dream. At my laboratory in Menlo Park, New Jersey, I have before me a glass tube with a wire thread inside of it. Next, electricity flows through a wire and into the glass tube. The wire thread glows with heat, and the room is illuminated with a soft light. As I gaze with pride, I understand the effects this will have on the future of our everyday lives.

Now if I could give it the proper name. Maybe I should call it the Thomas Edison, or perhaps the Edison Bulb. No, I have it! I'll call it the light bulb. That would be a most fitting name!

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. WILLIAM
JOHN NICHOLS, U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Lt. Col. William John Nichols, U.S. Air Force, on the occasion of his retirement after a career of faithful service to our Nation. Col. John Nichols' strong commitment to excellence will leave a lasting impact on the vitality of our modern warfighters, commanding admiration and respect from his military colleagues and Members of Congress.

Colonel Nichols, a 1977 graduate of Cornell University and the Reserve Officer Training Corps, is serving his last day of a 15-month assignment as the special assistant for space, command, control, communications, and intelligence, and special operations programs, with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

Colonel Nichols' first duty assignment was to the 6931st Electronic Security Squadron, Iraklion Air Station, Crete, Greece, as a flight commander, from April 1978 through July 1980. John was then sent to Osan Air Base, Korea, where he headed intelligence collection operations in support of U.S. Forces in Korea. He was also responsible for U-2 intelligence collection operations during this 1-year remote assignment. In August 1981, John was reassigned to Headquarters Electronic Security Command in San Antonio, TX, where he managed tactical intelligence collection assets. Next Colonel Nichols was assigned to 13th Air Force at Clark Air Base, Philippines, from January 1983 to October 1984, where he was re-

sponsible for electronic combat programs throughout the Pacific region. In this capacity, John orchestrated the first ever involvement of electronic combat and intelligence assets into Cope Thunder air combat training exercises.

Colonel Nichols was next assigned as detachment commander for the 6947th Electronic Security Squadron in Key West, FL, where he led a 70-person intelligence operation providing key support to operations in the Caribbean Basin. After almost 3 years in this position John was assigned to RAF Mildenhall, England, in July 1987 as the operations officer for the 6988th Electronic Security Squadron. In this job he led a 200-person RC-135 airborne reconnaissance operation in support of theater and national intelligence collection requirements. In July 1990, he was reassigned to Air University in Alabama where he was a distinguished graduate and top performer at Air Command Staff College and where he earned a master of airpower art and science degree as a student in the first class of the School of Advanced Airpower Studies.

In July 1992, Colonel Nichols was assigned to the intelligence staff at Headquarters U.S. Air Force in the Pentagon. He quickly moved to the Air Force Secretariat where he was assigned to the Office of Legislative Affairs. After serving for a year and a half in this capacity he moved to the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs where he ably represented the Department of Defense on important intelligence issues until his retirement today. John's support of the Congress and in particular to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, which I chair, has been commendable. We understand the importance of the challenges imposed by legislative liaison. Colonel Nichols met them with frankness and aplomb. His expertise will truly be missed.

Colonel Nichols' military awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, the Aerial Achievement Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Air Force Achievement Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the South West Asia Service Medal with campaign star, and several unit commendations and service ribbons. John is married and resides with his wife Wil and daughters Sarah and Rachel in Woodbridge, VA.

Our Nation, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Air Force, and his family can truly be proud of the colonel's many accomplishments. A man of extraordinary talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed in the Department of Defense, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Col. John Nichols before my colleagues and wish him all of our best wishes in his new and exciting career.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO JIMMY F. BATES

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Mr. Jimmy F. Bates, the Deputy Director of Civil Works for the headquarters of the Army Corps of Engineers. After more than three decades of public service, Mr. Bates is retiring from the Corps.

As the Deputy Director of Civil Works, a registered professional engineer, and the senior civilian in the Corps of Engineers' water resources program, Jimmy's responsibilities include managing, directing, and providing stable leadership for the Nation's premier engineering and water resources agency. The Civil Works Program, with a total annual responsibility of about \$3.5 billion, provides water infrastructure that is essential to America's safety, well-being and economic growth. This thoughtful leader has devoted a career to improving the development and implementation of comprehensive water policy and water infrastructure, ranging from the development of projects to reduce damages from devastating floods and improvements to the national system of inland waterways to the implementation of new environmental authorities provided by Congress.

A native of Tennessee, Jimmy began and spent most of his Federal career with the Corps' Nashville District. He also served in the agency's Ohio River Division in Cincinnati, OH, as well as in the Washington headquarters. In addition, Jimmy had a distinguished career in the Army Reserve, rising to the rank of major general.

Through his extensive experience in the planning and engineering aspects of water resources projects and his numerous leadership assignments, he has earned a reputation of a seasoned professional and an expert in Federal water policy. More important, his dedication, loyalty, and character make him one of the most respected and emulated leaders in government. Although the Corps of Engineers is losing a paragon of leadership and integrity, the Nation will long benefit from the contributions Jimmy has made to water infrastructure and the development of Federal water policy. He has been a model citizen, soldier, and public servant throughout his career.

As Jimmy leaves Federal service, we extend best wishes to him, his wife Sharon, and their children.

THE ACCESS TO EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Access to Emergency Services Act. This legislation would require the FCC to establish a framework which would prohibit the blocking of 911 calls placed by cellular and wireless users.

Why is this legislation necessary? In many markets, cellular phone users have been put in jeopardy because they are unable to access emergency 911 help when they were not subscribed to the local cellular company. Fortunately, cellular companies in California no longer block emergency 911 calls.

However, this change in policy did not happen soon enough for a California woman who, in December 1994, was shot and robbed because her calls to 911 on her cellular phone were blocked by the local cellular company.

The irony is, of course, that many cellular customers purchase cellular phones for just these emergency situations. Would they have become customers if they realized they might not be able to reach 911 when necessary?

The FCC is currently conducting a rulemaking on wireless 911 services. I hope the FCC will do the right thing, and address this issue in its rulemaking.

I am introducing this legislation because this issue is too important to cellular users to leave to chance. We must ensure that no one is victimized because he or she was unable to reach 911 on their cellular phone.

These cellular licenses were given to cellular companies in order to develop a new service for the American people. As a member of the Commerce Committee, I take very seriously my responsibility to ensure that the public's airwaves are put to good public use. At the very least, cellular users deserve access to local 911 emergency services.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY ATTORNEYS DO PRO BONO WORK

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the many attorneys who perform pro bono work in Westmoreland County. These men and women take time out of their busy schedules to help those less fortunate with legal representation.

Pro bono work is essential in our communities. Many people who need representation in this country cannot afford it. Legal service organizations can only help on a limited basis. This is due to a lack of funding which leaves them overworked and underpaid.

Many legal organizations have realized the need for pro bono work and have actively influenced their members to participate. Some States have considered adding pro bono work to continuing legal education requirements.

Pro bono work reflects what is great about our country, giving back to our community—62 attorneys in Westmoreland County are doing just that.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I along with my colleagues in this House would like to show our appreciation to those 62 attorneys for their efforts.

They are as follows:

A.C. Ansani; Bruce A. Antowiak; Brian D. Aston; Lawrence F. Becker, III; H. Reginald Belden, Jr.; Alan K. Berk; Eric E. Bonomi; Wil-

liam D. Boyle; Jennie K. Bullard; David A. Coleccchia; James B. Crowley; Sandra E. Davis; Anthony W. DeBernardo, Jr.; Patricia A. DeConcilis.

Rhonda Anderson Marks; James A. Meade; Scott O. Mears; James R. Michael; Paul S. Miller, Jr.; David J. Millstein; John M. Noble; Jeffery A. Pavetti; Richard F. Pohl; Dwayne E. Ross; William A. Ryan; Thomas R. Shaner; Mark J. Shire; Bernard S. Shire.

Michael J. Drag; James M. Duffy; Paul J. Elias; Scott A. Fatur; Karen L. Ferri; Henry B. Furio; William C. Gallishen; Mark S. Galper; Edward E. Gilbert; Barry B. Gindlesberger; Abby S. Harrison; Thomas A. Himler, Jr.; Stuart J. Horner, Jr.; Carl P. Izzo, Jr.; Richard L. Jim; Robert I. Johnston; K. Lawrence Kemp.

Lawrence D. Kerr; Randall G. Klimchok; Maureen S. Kroll; Stephen Langton; Marceline A. Lavelle; Wm. Jeffrey Leonard; Larry D. Loperito; Irene Lubin; Robert H. Stone; Thomas W. Smith; Marvin D. Snyder, Jr.; Mark L. Sorice; Margaret A. Tremba; R.E. Valasek; James A. Wells; Ronald J. Zera; Susan M. Zydonik.

A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor a true American hero, Mr. Arthur E. Lewis. Arthur Lewis now resides at the Yountville Veterans Home of California.

During the trying years of World War Two, Seaman "Art" Lewis was assigned aboard the U.S.S. *Balch*. In the spring of 1942, the U.S.S. *Balch* sailed with Task Force 16. Task Force 16 was a group of ships that launched the successful daylight bombing raid on Tokyo by General Doolittle and his sixteen Army B-25 bombers. The Doolittle raids were an enormous boost to the morale of the American people in the first months of the war following the tragic Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Not long after this important mission, the U.S.S. *Balch* was to again engage the enemy in the pivotal battle of Midway Island. Aboard the U.S.S. *Balch*, Art Lewis demonstrated his gallantry and bravery under adverse and treacherous conditions.

The Battle for Midway would result in a resounding victory for the United States Navy. However, the battle did not end without exacting a substantial toll on the American forces. In the concluding hours of the historic sea battle, the aircraft carrier *Yorktown* was mortally damaged. Its crew abandoned ship in the shark-infested waters of the South Pacific. The sailors of the *Yorktown* were scattered about the ocean, wounded, exhausted, and oil-soaked. They were in danger of being lost if immediate assistance was not forthcoming. Seaman Lewis, with disregard for his own safety, took immediate action to save the lives of his fellow sailors by carrying buoyed lines 300 to 400 yards out to exhausted swimmers.

Uncertain whether the Japanese would strike again, all ships in the vicinity were under

orders to make full speed in the event of another air attack. Despite this possibility, Seaman Lewis continued to save the lives of his comrades.

Fortunately, the Japanese did not launch a second attack, and 9 hours after the sinking of the *Yorktown*, the rescue operations were complete. Art, along with others had saved the lives of 2,270 Americans on that historic day in June, 1942.

Art's story of gallantry is not a fading memory of an aging veteran. Along with many military historians, Adm. Chester Nimitz made note of Art's bravery in his written accounts of the Battle of Midway.

Despite these facts, Art was never officially recognized for his acts of bravery. Because of the length of time since the Battle of Midway, military regulations make it impossible to award Seaman Lewis with the Bronze Star, the medal he would have received during World War Two for his actions.

While the Pentagon cannot bestow Mr. Lewis with a Bronze Star, I feel it is incumbent upon me and all Americans to make note of Mr. Lewis' brave acts. At the very least, it is important to make record of Mr. Lewis' dedication and courage. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the American people, I convey our gratitude and thanks to a true American hero, Seaman Art Lewis.

IN RECOGNITION OF ARLENE GIBEAU

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the fine efforts of one of my constituents, Arlene Gibeau of Covington, KY.

In northern Kentucky, Arlene's name is synonymous with the arts. For the last 13 years, she has served with distinction as a volunteer and then executive director of the Northern Arts Council. Through her dynamism and determination, she has helped build the council and its home, the Carnegie Center for the Arts, into the most respected showcase for the arts and culture in the Cincinnati area.

Along with all of her other activities, Arlene has also managed to find time to help run our Artistic Discovery Competition in the Fourth District. Every year she has always done a first-rate job, and I have no idea how we could have done it without her.

A dancer and musician, Arlene came from an artistic family. She established her own dance company at the age of 14 and ran it until World War II broke out. Widowed by the war, she raised her two daughters on her own until she remarried 3 years later. She eventually had two more daughters and a son.

Her children carry her love of culture. Two of her daughters are writers and one son works in movies. A granddaughter performs as a Shakespearean actress.

As an artist, Arlene's greatest strength has always been her determination that no student should be deprived of the joy of learning about the arts. When she worked at the Carnegie

Center, she organized arts programs for children that really made a difference in many young lives. Over the years, word spread and kids literally walked in off the street. Arlene always found for each youngster an art project to help teach and enhance their lives.

Being married to an artist myself, I think that I understand some of Arlene's passion for culture and how the arts can enrich our lives. She has helped make our corner of the world more beautiful and enjoyable.

She has made a difference.

Mr. Speaker, Arlene Gibeau deserves our recognition and respect for all of her efforts on behalf of the arts. I know that the city of Covington and northern Kentucky are certainly all the more rich because of her good works.

WOMEN'S HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS RESEARCH ACT

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, today's introduction of the Women's Health Equity Act is extremely important. This landmark legislation holds much promise for the women of our great Nation.

I authored one piece of it, the Women's Health Environmental Factors Research Act, and will introduce it soon as its own free-standing bill. This act calls for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to do two things. First, NIEHS is to compile a status report on what we already know about the effects on women's health of environmental exposure and then, NIEHS is to outline a research agenda to fill in the gaps.

We need more information about the impact of certain environmental factors on women's health. Breast cancer, immune dysfunction, and other women's health issues may be partially the result of environmental factors.

Many chemicals in our environment today are compounds that mimic human estrogen. For many years, risk assessment research inadvertently excluded gender-specific problems from the studies. It is quite possible that some chemicals affect women differently than men.

We must put women's health research back into the equation.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Women's Health Environmental Factors Research Act, as well as the entire Women's Health Equity Act.

HONORING THE PAINTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL TIGERS

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 1996 Kentucky Boys High School basketball champions—the Paintsville High School Tigers.

High school basketball holds a special place in the heart of every person in eastern Ken-

tucky. This is especially true in the city of Paintsville.

The 1995-96 Paintsville Tigers beat the odds and captured the State championship with hard work and determination. The Tigers began the year with a rigorous schedule against some of the toughest competition available.

Head Coach Bill Mike Runyon and Assistant Coach David VanHoose guided the Tigers through a tough regular season which included Lexington Catholic, Harlan, and Boyd County. These regular season tests would prove critical in preparing the Tigers for their eventual showdown in Rupp Arena.

Paintsville's road to the sweet sixteen was paved with hard-won victories. The Tigers defeated longtime rival Magoffin County to win the district crown. The two teams faced each other again in the 15th region final, with Paintsville winning again.

After a trip down the Mountain Parkway to Lexington, the Tigers were ready to face Kentucky's best teams. Paintsville defeated Owensboro, Allen County-Scottsville, and Lexington Catholic to advance to the Saturday night final. The Tigers cruised to victory in the title game with a resounding defeat of Ashland.

Paintsville's team was rich in talent and size. They were led by sophomore sensation J.R. VanHoose. The 6'10" center set a new, single-game, tournament record for rebounds—breaking the old record held by NBA great Wes Unseld. VanHoose was also named the tournament's most valuable player.

Joining VanHoose were seniors Craig and Matt Ratliff, Todd Tackett and Josh McKenzie completed the Tigers' primary lineup. Other members of the varsity squad included: Danny Scott, Kyle Adams, Josh Greiner, Jason Conley, Kyle Kretzer, Devon Pack, Jeremy Watkins, Mike Short, Mikie Burchett, Mark Grim, and Eric Addington.

Mr. Speaker, the Paintsville Tigers have made the people of Johnson County and eastern Kentucky very proud. They now have their own chapter in Kentucky's renowned history of high school basketball.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE GAZMARARIAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Mr. George Gazmararian of Alma College, as he celebrates his retirement as emeriti professor of business administration. During his 30-year career at Alma College, Mr. Gazmararian has touched many lives. He has served as an extraordinary leadership figure to numerous students who are striving to learn and grow at Alma College. He has instilled in them courage and self-confidence as they entered into the professional world. He has prepared his students for extraordinary community leadership and involvement by promoting the essential attributes of integrity, ambition, and initiative. Mr. Gazmararian has set the standards

for conscientious attention to student needs, teaching the practical application of business principles and encouraging lifelong learning for his mentorees.

Through his strong commitment to educating and promoting excellence in others, he has served as an example to fellow professors and community leaders. He established long-standing relationships with his students, enabling him to serve as a motivator, counselor, and educator.

Professor Gazmararian is a great instructor and strong advocate of education. I know you will join me in recognizing him for all that he has done as he celebrates his retirement from the staff of Alma College.

THE VILLAGE TIMES NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and to congratulate "The Village Times" and its founder, Leigh S. Dunaief, for 20 years of dedicated service to the people of Suffolk County.

On April 8, 1976, as Americans were getting ready to celebrate the 200th Birthday of their Nation, Leah S. Dunaief founded The Village Times as a weekly newspaper to cover the historic Three Village area of Long Island's North Shore. Starting off with little more than the notion that a newspaper should devote itself fully towards serving the community it covers, while always maintaining the highest journalistic ideals, Dunaief's business grew into a six-newspaper chain with a circulation of over 30,000, covering the entire North Shore area from Wading River to Smithtown.

During her 20 years in the weekly community newspaper business, Dunaief has never wavered from that original mission. While other newspapers and television news outlets may have chased sensationalistic stories in the pursuit of a profit, Dunaief's Times/Beacon/Record chain has maintained what she terms "that starry-eyed commitment to serving this community." That commitment has often meant stepping outside the traditional role of journalists as observers and becoming active participants in the events of their hometown. A recent example of Dunaief's commitment to her hometown was having her newspapers co-sponsor, with John T. Mather Hospital of Port Jefferson, the Cardio-Wise Cafe, a workshop at the hospital that taught local residents how to adopt heart-healthy lifestyles and nutritional habits.

The Cardio-Wise Cafe is just one example of the projects and involvements that have helped Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers become an integral part of the foundation of the communities they serve. Each of the six newspapers were built by Dunaief from the ground up, growing into respected members of the Long Island, New York and National journalism community. Along the way, they have garnered journalism awards too numerous to list in full. "Excellence" is the motto of the Times/Beacon/Record newspaper company, and

judging by the opinion of other journalists who have assessed the work of Dunaief's reporters and editors, "Excellence" is the word to which they are committed.

Among the many honors bestowed upon Times/Beacon/Record journalists by their peers are the National Newspaper Association's awards for Best Investigative Reporting and for Feature Photography. The New York Press Association consistently honors Dunaief's newspapers with top prizes, including the prestigious Stuart Dorman Award for General Excellence for the best overall community newspaper in the state. Other New York Press Association awards include top honors for Community Service, Editorial Excellence, Best Front Page, Best Editorial Page, Best Advertising Campaign and Best Looking Advertisement and Dunaief herself has been honored for Best Column. Additionally, the University of Missouri Journalism School has awarded Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers with its Penny-Missouri Award for Best Lifestyle Section. Locally, the Long Island Press Association has honored Dunaief's reporters and editors with numerous awards for journalistic Excellence.

After 20 years in the weekly newspaper business, Dunaief's newspapers have become vital members of the North Shore communities they serve, along the way earning the respect of readers and peers alike. In this age of rapidly emerging technologies, where news and other information are readily available via computer and the Internet, a weekly newspaper is still the only medium that can ably chronicle the happenings and define the character of an entire community. Every Thursday for the past 20 years, The Village Times has done an extraordinary job of offering its readers the kind of news, insight, and guidance that simply isn't available anywhere else. The Times/Beacon/Record Newspapers are the paradigm of what community journalism should be, garnering success and glory by always putting its readers' interest first and always striving for "Excellence."

Congratulations to Leah Dunaief and her able team at "The Village Times." May you continue to serve the community for many years to come.

CLINTON'S DAMAGE TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I insert for the record two articles which point out the depths to which the Clinton administration has brought U.S. foreign policy. The first is an oped by Charles Krauthammer, detailing the administration's obsequious appeasement of Communist China, which seems more like a parody with each passing day.

The second is a Washington Times article revealing President Clinton's offer to help Boris Yeltsin get reelected in Russia, in exchange for Russia dropping a recent ban on United States chicken imports. Of course, this ban severely impacted some of President Clinton's friends back in Arkansas.

What is so pathetic is that after Russia imposed this absurd chicken import ban, the Clinton administration's response was not to use our enormous leverage with Russia due to the fact that we provide them with billions of dollars of taxpayer aid. Instead, the President offered to help Yeltsin get reelected, which means making more concessions on matters of national security such as NATO expansion and missile defenses.

Mr. Speaker, China and Russia are two nuclear armed giants that grow more adversarial by the day, and this administration is doing nothing about it. In fact, they are openly encouraging this dangerous trend, and voters should do something about it this November.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 22, 1996]

CHINA'S FOUR SLAPS—AND THE UNITED STATES' CRAVEN RESPONSE

(By Charles Krauthammer)

The semi-communist rulers of China like to assign numbers to things. They particularly like the number 4. There was the Gang of Four. There were the Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, technology and national defense). And now, I dare say, we have the Four Slaps: four dramatic demonstrations of Chinese contempt for expressed American interests and for the Clinton administration's ability to do anything to defend them.

(1) Proliferation. The Clinton administration makes clear to China that it strongly objects to the export of nuclear and other mass destruction military technology. What does China do? Last month, reports the CIA, China secretly sent 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan for nuclear bomb-making and sent ready-made poison gas factories to Iran.

(2) Human rights. Clinton comes into office chiding Bush for "coddling dictators." In March 1994, Secretary of State Warren Christopher goes to China wagging his finger about human rights. The Chinese respond by placing more than a dozen dissidents under house arrest while Christopher is there, then declare that human rights in China are none of his business. Christopher slinks away.

(3) Trade. The administration signs agreements with China under which it pledges to halt its massive pirating of American software and other intellectual property. China doesn't just break the agreements, it flouts them. Two years later the piracy thrives.

(4) And now Taiwan. For a quarter-century, the United States has insisted that the unification of Taiwan with China must occur only peacefully. Yet for the last two weeks, China has been conducting the most threatening military demonstration against Taiwan in 40 years: firing M-9 surface-to-surface missiles within miles of the island, holding huge live-fire war games with practice invasions, closing shipping in the Taiwan Strait.

Slap four is the logical outcome of the first three, each of which was met with a supine American response, some sputtering expression of concern backed by nothing. On nuclear proliferation, for example, Clinton suspended granting new loan guarantees for U.S. businesses in China—itsself a risible sanction—for all of one month!

"Our policy is one of engagement, not containment," says Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. This is neither. This is encouragement.

Two issues are a stake here. The first is the fate of Taiwan and its democracy. Taiwan is important not just because it is our eighth-largest trading partner. With its presidential elections tomorrow, Taiwan becomes the first Chinese state in history to

become a full-fledged democracy. It thus constitutes the definitive rebuff to the claim of Asian dictators from Beijing to Singapore that democracy is alien to Confucian societies. Hence Beijing's furious bullying response.

The second issue has nothing to do with Taiwan. It is freedom of the seas. As the world's major naval power, we are, like 19th century Britain, its guarantor—and not from altruism. Living on an island continent, America is a maritime trading nation with allies and interests and commerce across the seas. If the United States has any vital interests at all—forget for the moment Taiwan or even democracy—it is freedom of navigation. Chinese Premier Li Peng warns Washington not to make a show of force—i.e., send our Navy—through the Taiwan Strait. Secretary of Defense William Perry responds with a boast that while the Chinese “are a great military power, the premier—the strongest—military power in the Western Pacific in the United States.”

Fine words. But Perry has been keeping his Navy away from the strait. This is to talk loudly and carry a twig. If we have, in Perry's words, “the best damned Navy in the world,” why are its movements being dictated by Li Peng? The Taiwan Strait is not a Chinese lake. It is indisputably international water and a vital shipping lane. Send the fleet through it.

And tell China that its continued flouting of the rules of civil international conduct—everything from commercial piracy to nuclear proliferation, culminating with its intimidation of Taiwan—means the cancellation of most-favored-nation trading status with the United States.

Yes, revoking MFN would hurt the United States somewhat. But U.S.-China trade amounts to a mere two-thirds of one percent of U.S. GDP. It amounts to fully 9 percent of Chinese GDP. Revocation would be a major blow to China.

Yet astonishingly, with live Chinese fire lighting up the Taiwan Strait, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said Tuesday that the Clinton administration supports continued MFN for China. He did aver that Congress, angered by recent events, would probably not go along.

This is timorousness compounded. Revoking MFN is the least we should do in response to China's provocations. Pointing to Congress is a classic Clinton cop-out. The issue is not Congress's zeal. It is Beijing's thuggery.

Quiet diplomacy is one thing. But this is craven diplomacy. What does it take to get this administration to act? The actual invasion of Taiwan? you wait for war, you invite war.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 27, 1996]
CLINTON VOWS HELP FOR YELTSIN CAMPAIGN—
ARKANSAS' INTEREST IN POULTRY DISPUTE
DISCUSSED AT ANTITERRORISM SUMMIT
(By Bill Gertz)

President Clinton, in a private meeting at the recent anti-terrorism summit, promised Boris Yeltsin he would back the Russian president's re-election bid with “positive” U.S. policies toward Russia.

In exchange, Mr. Clinton asked for Mr. Yeltsin's help in clearing up “negative” issues such as the poultry dispute between the two countries, according to a classified State Department record of the meeting obtained by The Washington Times.

Mr. Clinton told Mr. Yeltsin that “this is a big issue, especially since about 40 percent of U.S. poultry is produced in Arkansas. An ef-

fort should be made to keep such things from getting out of hand,” the memo said.

White House and State Department spokesmen confirmed the authenticity of the memo but declined to comment on what they acknowledged was an extremely sensitive exchange between the two leaders.

The memorandum on the March 13 talks in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, does not quote the two presidents directly but paraphrases in detail their conversation.

According to the classified memorandum, Mr. Yeltsin said “a leader of international stature such as President Clinton should support Russia and that meant supporting Yeltsin. Thought should be given to how to do that wisely.”

The president replied that Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov “would talk about that” at a meeting in Moscow. The meeting ended last week.

Mr. Clinton told Mr. Yeltsin “there was not much time” before the Russian elections and “he wanted to make sure that everything the United States did would have a positive impact, and nothing should have a negative impact,” the memo said.

“The main thing is that the two sides not do anything that would harm the other,” Mr. Clinton said to Mr. Yeltsin. “Things could come up between now and the elections in Russia or the United States which could cause conflicts.”

The memorandum, contained in a cable sent Friday by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, was marked “confidential” and was intended for the “eyes only” of Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to Russia, and James F. Collins, the State Department's senior diplomat for the former Soviet Union.

The memo said Mr. Clinton suggested that the chicken dispute and others like it could be made part of talks between Vice President Al Gore and Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin.

Mr. Gore announced Monday that Russia has lifted the ban on U.S. chicken imports that had been imposed out of concern that the chicken was tainted with bacteria.

The Washington Times reported March 8 that Mr. Clinton intervened personally in the poultry dispute late last month.

The president's directives to his staff to solve the problem right away benefited powerful Arkansas poultry concerns. Among them is the nation's leading producer, Tyson Foods Inc., whose owner, Don Tyson, has long been a major contributor to Mr. Clinton's campaigns.

U.S. poultry exports made up one-third of all U.S. exports to Russia and are expected to total \$700 million this year.

Asked about the memo on the Clinton-Yeltsin meeting, White House Press Secretary Michael McCurry said yesterday that it is “inaccurate” to say Mr. Clinton promised to orient U.S. policy toward helping the Russian leader's political fortunes. Rather, he said, the president wanted to make sure that issues in the two countries do not hamper good relations. The poultry issue was raised in that context only, the press secretary said.

Mr. McCurry, who said he was present at the meeting, also said the president was referring to “positive relations” between the two countries and not political campaigns.

Those present at the meeting included Mr. Christopher, CIA Director John Deutch, National Security adviser Anthony Lake and, besides Mr. Yeltsin, four Russian officials, including Mr. Primakov and Mikhail

Barsukov, director of the Federal Security Service.

During the discussion, Mr. Yeltsin outlined his political strategy for winning the June presidential elections and said he still had doubts about running as late as last month. “But after he saw the Communist platform, he decided to run,” the memo said. “The Communists would destroy reform, do away with privatization, nationalize production, confiscate land and homes. They would even execute people. This was in their blood.”

Mr. Yeltsin said he will begin his campaign early next month, traveling throughout Russia for two months to “get his message to every apartment, house and person” about his plan to strengthen democracy and reforms.

“The aim of Yeltsin and his supporters would be to convince the candidates one by one to withdraw from the race and to throw their support behind Yeltsin,” the memo said.

Russian Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov is “the one candidate who would not do this” because he is “a die-hard communist,” and Mr. Yeltsin noted that he “would need to do battle with him.”

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as “not a serious candidate.”

“He had awoken one morning and decided to run and would wake up another morning and decide to withdraw his candidacy,” Mr. Yeltsin said of his predecessor. “This would be better for him because he now had some standing and if he participated in the elections, he would lose any reputation he had left.”

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA ADVANCEMENT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the American people overwhelmingly supported our Contract With America. Today we take another step toward implementing the commonsense reforms the American people support.

The measure before us today goes a long way toward ensuring the American dream. It raises the Social Security earnings limit to \$30,000 by 2002. The current law punishes our seniors who chose to remain productive beyond age 64. Seniors lose \$1 in Social Security benefits for every \$3 they earn above \$11,250. Today's seniors have a lot to offer and the Government should not penalize them for it.

One of the greatest things this country has to offer is its entrepreneurial spirit. Yet ironically, it is the vehicle for this entrepreneurialism—small business—that bears the burden of overwhelming regulatory machinery. The small business items in the contract return common sense to the regulatory process and gives small businesses the advantages they need to succeed. Small business is the engine that drives this country. When small business succeeds, America succeeds.

Finally, we have the opportunity to implement one of Ronald Reagan's great visions—the line-item veto. This provision would allow the President to selectively weed out wasteful

pork-barrel spending in a bill. It ensures Government spends hard-working American's tax dollars wisely.

Mr. Speaker, the Contract With America outlines a vision for our country based on the values that our Nation holds dear—individual liberty, economic opportunity, and personal responsibility. Our vote today puts us another step closer to making this vision a reality.

HONORING ROBERT P. HARTZELL

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Robert P. Hartzell, the outgoing president of the California Association of Winegrape Growers [CAWG].

The wine and winegrape industries are extremely important to my district and to the State of California. Let me share with my colleagues some figures to illustrate this point:

At \$1.7 billion, grapes are the second highest-ranked California commodity based on farm gate value.

The State's wine industry generates over \$10 billion in annual revenue.

In 1995, over 3 million tourists visited California's wineries.

The California industry produces over 90 percent of the wine produced in the United States.

More than 2.6 million tons of grapes are crushed annually for use as wine and concentrate.

These numbers clearly demonstrate the beneficial impact of this important industry on California's economy.

Mr. Hartzell, who has served as CAWG's president since 1978, recently announced his retirement from the association. Prior to his tenure at CAWG, Mr. Hartzell served as deputy director of the California Department of Food and Agriculture under then-Governor Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Hartzell's 17 years of hard work and dedication has contributed to the success of California's winegrape growers in developing a successful and profitable industry. In the mid-1970's, grape growers faced extremely difficult economic times. During those years, Mr. Hartzell was instrumental in the development of a statewide winegrape grower group created to assist the industry.

Mr. Hartzell also is credited with increasing the industry's ability to compete in international markets through his extensive efforts to fund viticulture, consumer, and marketing research. As this industry grows, the development of new export markets becomes increasingly important. Mr. Hartzell recognized the importance of exports long before many others in the wine and winegrape industry.

Over the years, Mr. Hartzell has served as a diplomat for California's winegrape industry, and his efforts have earned the industry respect in the United States and throughout the world.

I commend Mr. Hartzell for his years of service on behalf of the winegrape growers. His efforts will be greatly missed by the entire

industry. I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about recent stories of children accessing pornographic material on the Internet. This does not, however, mean that there is a problem with the Internet, rather it tells us how much the moral fiber of America has decayed. In short, this material is available because people are demanding it.

When a product is in demand, such as pornographic material on the Internet, there is no system more powerful in delivering these demands than our free market. Therefore, we must focus on strengthening our families' and citizens' morality, so it is no longer acceptable to transmit or possess this material. The Government cannot prevent the market from delivering its product to a want in consumer. We must change the focus of the debate from Government prevention, back to the family responsibility.

Short of this, the Government can only hope to help business by allowing them to be responsible and close off children's access to this material. That's why I supported Representative CHRIS COX's amendment in the House, which allowed business to filter material without threat of a lawsuit.

A TRIBUTE TO MY MOTHER

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened today to bring to your attention the recent passing of one of this Nation's finest, most caring, and gentlest women—my mother.

Catherine C. Weldon, as she is known to others, was a devoted mother. And devoted she had to be to be put up with raising myself, my six brothers, and my two sisters. Yet she cared for each of us as if we were an only child, giving every one of us the individual attention that children need from their mother. And she did so happily and from the bottom of her heart.

One would think that simply raising the nine of us would have been a full-time job, yet she still found time to become an activist in our church. There she volunteered her time at the Sunday school and various other church activities. She also was the founder and leader of the Pioneer Girls of Marcus Hook Baptist Church.

My mother served her community in other ways as well. She was a regular volunteer for the Red Cross and their local bloodmobile. Additionally, she served on the Parent-Teachers Association at Marcus Hook Elementary School, the school my brothers, sisters, and I attended.

She was married to the late Stephen Weldon, Sr., mother of 9 children: Harry Weldon, Dick Weldon, Kay Weldon Nass, Don Weldon, Betty Weldon Doyle, Bob Weldon, Paul Weldon, myself, and the late Steve Weldon, Jr.; 37 grandchildren: Stephen W. Weldon III, Lillian Weldon Speakman, Doris Weldon, Catherine Weldon LeMand, John Weldon, Jennifer Weldon Higgins, Harry Weldon, Jr., Earl Weldon, Lisa Weldon Cowper, Paula Weldon Chaplin, David Weldon, Richard Weldon, Jr., Kerry Weldon McDermott, Timothy Weldon, Craig Weldon, Robert Nass II, Curt Nass, Scott Nass, Tracy Nass Brown, the late Christopher Nass, Donald Weldon, Jr., Glen Weldon, Sandra Doyle Moon, Sharon Doyle Freeman, the late Robert Weldon II, Jeff Weldon, Greg Weldon, Julie Weldon, Clay Weldon, Clint Weldon, Chad Weldon, Christie Weldon, Karen Weldon, Kristin Weldon, Kimberly Weldon, Curt Weldon, Jr., and Andrew Weldon; 54 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great grandchildren.

Her funeral service will be held at Marcus Hook Baptist Church, in Linwood, PA, on April 2, 1996, at 11 a.m. Friends may call from 9:30 a.m. until 11 a.m. at the church. Internment will follow the service at Lawncroft Memorial Cemetery in Linwood. The Catherine Weldon Christian Education Fund has been setup to receive donations in lieu of flowers. Contributions will be used to provide educational funding for children of families throughout the area. Donations can be sent to the Catherine Weldon Christian Education Fund, c/o the First National Bank of West Chester, P.O. Box 523, West Chester PA 19381.

My mother was truly a remarkable woman. Words cannot express how deeply she will be missed by her friends, neighbors, and relatives.

150 YEARS FOR THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF DALLAS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the First United Methodist Church of Dallas. This church has seen the city of Dallas grow from the small town that Dallas was in the late 1860's to the booming metropolis of today.

The history of the First United Methodist Church of Dallas begins in 1846 when the Methodist Church sent a minister to the small town of Dallas. The population of the city was about 200. The reverend from the Methodist church met with several residents, formed a small congregation and proceeded to build Dallas' first church on the corner of Commerce and Lamar. In 1879, the church was destroyed by fire. The second church resided at the corner of Commerce and Prather from 1894 to 1916. Then, the church purchased land on the corner on Ross and Harwood and began the construction of the church we know today. It was not completed until February 7, 1926, exactly 80 years after its formation.

During the 1960's, the church was a meeting place for civil rights activists in downtown

Dallas. No other church would let blacks meet in Dallas, but the First United Methodist Church has never discriminated and has always allowed groups to congregate non-violently within their walls. They believe in accepting people into their church and not turning away people who need their help.

The First United Methodist Church of Dallas, today, is a downtown church which has a distinct identity and culture all of its own and has been able to flourish. People come from as far as north Texas and Waco making the trek downtown, and they pass more convenient churches along the way. Music and the arts are the First United Methodist Church's outreach to its congregation. Many people attend the other activities at the church during the week as well as on Sunday. On Wednesday, the church holds a weekly midday music program where the music is free and a hot home-cooked meal is provided for \$5.

While downtown churches in many cities are shutting their doors, and are experiencing a decline or moving to the suburbs, the First United Methodist Church of Dallas is holding its own with no plans of abandoning its home in the inner city.

The church is a spiritual landmark for anyone who has lived in Dallas, and everyone has come to know the First United Methodist Church of Dallas and the people who work there as friends. It provides a wealth of services in support to the community and should truly be congratulated for its commitment to Dallas and the people who attend this church. This 150th anniversary celebration recognizes all that the church has given to Dallas, and now it is our turn to give back to it. We wish the First United Methodist Church of Dallas a happy 150 years and many more.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the 1.7 million men and women across America who serve as firefighters. They risk their own lives each day to protect our communities from the destruction that fire causes. They are truly American heroes.

Our Nation, rich in so many things, cannot escape fire's grasp. The United States has a higher incidence of death and property loss due to fire than any other industrialized nation in the world. Each year, we are painfully reminded of the death and destruction fire can cause. Last year alone, 4,275 people died in fires—an average of one death every 2 hours. Fires injured over 27,000 others.

Specifically, I rise today to commend our volunteer firefighters for the excellent job they do in protecting our country's and my State's rural areas. These special people take their own free time, after working long hours on their regular jobs, and volunteer so that others might rest assured that they are well protected. They give everything and expect nothing.

Almost 90 percent of our Nation's fire service is volunteer. In my State of Alabama, 30,000 men and women proudly serve as volunteer firefighters. These dedicated volunteers often must overcome more than just deadly fires. Their fire departments often operate on small budgets, using old equipment, and with small water supplies.

The value of volunteer fire departments extends beyond fire and safety protection. In Alabama's small communities, the building often serves as the community center. Firefighters bind communities together, and they truly embody the idea of people helping other people.

Last fall, after Hurricane Opal's destruction came through Alabama, I accompanied the volunteer department in Gold Hill one Sunday cleaning up the yard of an elderly woman. A huge tree lay across her driveway. We spent several hours removing the limbs and debris from the blocked driveway, clearing a path for her in case of a medical emergency. Being part of such a show of community spirit after such a devastating storm was truly remarkable.

On the way home that evening, I spoke with a crew of power company employees who had just returned from their job of restoring power to homes. One employee told me that were it not for the thousands of volunteer firefighters who began clearing downed trees from the road, it would have been impossible for the power company to reach many of Alabama's hardest hit areas and restore electricity.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the three Alabamians who were among the Nation's fallen firefighters. Their names were inscribed on the Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Maryland last fall. Jay Boothe, a 17 year old from Shelby County, Bedford Cash, a member of the U.S. Forest Service in Tuskegee, and Herbert Smith, also of Shelby County, paid the ultimate price—giving their lives in the line of duty. In the January edition of the Volunteer, the newsletter of the Alabama Association of Volunteer Fire Departments, Linda Boothe, the mother of Jay Boothe, wrote about the memorial dedication:

The honor and tributes paid to these fallen heroes is a wonderful display of how a country does care and remember its other heroes—those who serve their country in their own communities and fight the war against the fiery dragon that threatens through carelessness. The monumental plaque with the names of the firefighters that died in 1994 now stands at the monument site so that others can read these heroes' names for years to come.

That, Mr. Speaker, truly sums up the valuable role these volunteers play in so many lives each and every day across this great country. On behalf of the U.S. Congress and a grateful Nation, I say Thank you and God bless you.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Satellite Home Viewer Protection Act of 1996 seeks to break the logjam in negotiations between the satellite TV industry and network broadcasters created by the Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1994, and to provide subscribers with rights and remedies with respect to reception of satellite-delivered network signals. The Home Viewer Protection Act accomplishes these goals in several ways.

The bill adds new section 119(a)(2)(D) which requires satellite carriers to notify their new and existing subscribers of the network signal restrictions of the 1994 Home Viewer Act. Many subscribers have complained that they have spent hundreds of dollars on satellite equipment without being told that they may not be eligible for service of certain network signals. Further, existing subscribers have had their network service turned off with little or no explanation or information from their satellite carriers. The bill will resolve this problem by placing an affirmative duty on satellite carriers to inform their potential subscribers of the network restrictions prior to their providing service, as well as inform their current subscribers of the restrictions by a date certain.

The bill also provides subscribers, whose service of network signals is challenged by their local network affiliates, a direct means of determining whether they are still eligible for service. If a local affiliate challenges a subscriber in its local service area under the 1994 act, the satellite carrier must inform the subscriber of the challenge in writing. The subscriber then has 30 days to request the satellite carrier to conduct a signal intensity measurement at his household to determine if he is eligible for service of the network signal that is the subject of the challenge. If the subscriber does not make a timely written request, then the satellite carrier must terminate service. The limits placed on the number of measurements that the satellite carrier must conduct, established in the 1994 act, are retained.

If the signal intensity measurement determines that the subscriber is an unserved household, then the local network affiliate must reimburse the satellite carrier for the cost of the survey. If the measurement reveals that the subscriber does not reside in an unserved household, then subscriber must reimburse the satellite carrier.

In order for the new signal intensity measurement procedure to work, there must, of course, be accepted standards for the measurement. Both satellite carriers and broadcasters agreed in 1994 that they would work out the parameters of the measurement under the current law, but they have been unable to do so. The bill provides both sides with a short negotiation period in which to voluntarily agree to terms and conditions, followed by binding arbitration. Arbitration would be governed by the provisions of title 9 of the United States

Code. Whether the signal intensity measurement standards are developed through agreement or arbitration, they must be deposited with the Register of Copyrights for public inspection and copying.

Finally, the bill makes two additional changes regarding the signal intensity measurement. By deleting section 119(a)(8)(D), the measurement is confined to only those subscribers residing within the predicted grade B contour, local service area, of the network affiliate station issuing the challenge. Under the current law, the network has the option of challenging and testing subscribers outside their local service area. As a practical matter, however, most broadcast stations' advertising rate cards are based upon viewers residing within the stations' local service area, so loss of viewership resulting from subscribers outside the local service area does not economically harm broadcasters. Consequently, there is no reason to vest broadcasters with the ability to issue challenges against, and terminate the service of, subscribers who do not reside within their local service area.

The signal intensity measurement procedures of the current law are scheduled to expire at the end of this year. Because of the lack of industry agreement, the procedures have not functioned as envisioned in 1994. Consequently, the bill extends the procedures by an additional year, so that the network challenge and signal intensity measurement regime will not expire until December 31, 1997. I intend to announce a hearing date and a date for markup after the Easter/Passover break.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COLETTE JOHNSON

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to the excellent work and accomplishment of Colette Johnson for being a national winner in the Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. Colette is a senior at Abraham Lincoln High School in Council Bluffs, IA.

I want to offer my congratulations to Colette and to VFW Post 737 in Council Bluffs for sponsoring her in this contest. Following is Colette's inspirational essay "Answering America's Call."

ANSWERING AMERICA'S CALL

(By Colette Johnson)

It's time to put the phone back on the hook. She's been trying to get through to you. You took the phone off to forget about your responsibilities. But it's an urgent call. She's been trying to get through. She needs your help. She's calling now. America's calling. You need to answer her call.

Who's calling? America? Your country. But without people she's just a name. A country isn't great because of its land. A country isn't great because of its buildings or cars or weapons. The only thing that can make a country great is its people—people who care, people who are willing to give of themselves,

because they have a dream bigger than themselves—a dream of what America should be. America needs dreamers. She needs people who see a land free from the destruction of pollution, where the beauty of nature is cherished and protected. She needs people who see a land free from the shame of pornography, where women and children are never exploited, but are respected. America needs people who see a land where every home is safe from drug abuse and alcoholism, where it is safe to drive through every neighborhood, where every child is free from the fear of abuse and kidnapping, where no one is discriminated against because of their age or color or disability, where all men are brothers, and all brothers are kind. America needs dreamers.

But America needs dreamers who will wake up and do something. It's not enough to dream. America needs people who will make their dreams a reality. She needs people who will do what they should do and not just what is easy to do. America needs dreamers who will plant trees, conserve water, ride bikes, people who will protest pornography and protect its victims. She needs dreamers who will provide foster homes and adopt and love unloved children. America's dreamers need to work with drug and alcohol rehabilitation. America needs dreamers who will look beyond age and color and disability and love all people.

Be a dreamer. America needs dreamers. But more importantly, be a dreamer who makes a dream a reality. As Henry David Thoreau said, "If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours." Don't leave the phone off the hook any longer. Answer America's call. She needs you.

ELIMINATE DOUBLE TAXATION OF LUMP SUM SEPARATION BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, H.R. 3183, which would eliminate double taxation of lump sum separation benefits for a veteran who is subsequently determined to be entitled to compensation for a service-connected disability.

This bill would not only do equity, it would correct a legislative oversight.

Prior to 1981, the Department of Veterans Affairs was required to recoup only 75 percent of the total amount of the military separation payment by withholding disability compensation. This provision was intended to account for the inequity of recouping taxable separation pay with nontaxable compensation.

The enactment of 10 U.S.C. 1174(h) eliminated the percentage recoupment and established total recoupment of separation pay. The effect is to require the veteran who has paid income tax on the total separation pay to, in effect, pay that tax again, out of his disability compensation.

H.R. 3183 would correct this inequity by limiting future recoupment of separation pay to no more than 75 percent of the benefit received.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

RETIREMENT OF JAMES E. SULLIVAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Mr. James E. Sullivan of Springfield, MA, on his retirement from the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority after more than 20 years of diligent service. Mr. Sullivan, or Jimmy, is a lifelong resident of Springfield and hails from a family with a strong tradition in public service. The youngest of five brothers, James answered the call to public service shortly after his graduation from Cathedral High School in 1949 when he joined the 104th Air National Guard. Jimmy served the Guard dutifully for 9 years, handling supplies and public relations for the 104th. Following his honorable discharge, James began a distinguished working career in a wide variety of occupations including finance, sales, media, and ultimately transportation. It was in this final area that James excelled, working his way up the ladder of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority from a toll taker to an assistant superintendent, a position he held for the past 17 years.

In addition to his outstanding work for the MTA, Jimmy was extremely active in a host of community activities. He served as president of the Sacred Heart Holy Name Society and is currently a lecturer and a eucharistic minister at Our Lady of Hope Parish in Springfield. He was also a member of several organizations that have made tremendous contributions to the Springfield community. Among these organizations are the Knights of Columbus, the Archbishop Williams Council, and the Springfield Elks Lodge. James also served as the chairman of the Ward 2 Democratic Committee in Springfield. It was also from this position that he offered tremendous support for the many area politicians who hailed from ward 2, including myself.

In addition to these other activities, Jimmy has been tremendously active in Irish affairs both at home and abroad. As a member of the John Boyle O'Reilly Club and the host of an Irish radio program for 25 years, he is intensely proud of his Irish heritage. These two activities have provided him with an ideal vehicle to expose several generations of Irish-Americans, in the Springfield area, to the rich traditions of song and history that Ireland enjoys. He has also been a longtime advocate of the peace process and I know he has done much to promote this sentiment throughout our region.

I would like to congratulate Jimmy on a wonderful career and I wish him all the best as he enjoys his retirement with his wife Peggy, his children Margaret, Sean, and Thomas, and his granddaughter Kaila. While this retirement is a tremendous loss for the MTA, I know that it will enable him to devote even more time to a family he cares for deeply.

I would also like to salute Jimmy Sullivan as a true public servant. His devotion to his family, his church, his job, his country, and his heritage have enabled him to enrich the lives of all who know him. As his Congressman, fellow Democrat, and personal friend, I join the citizens of the Second Congressional District in offering Jimmy our heartfelt congratulations. His life and service to his community are an inspiration to us all and I thank him for all that he has done.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the last minimum wage adjustment made in 1989 has been completely eroded by inflation. However, we can learn from the experience of that last increase to help assuage the fears that another increase will be detrimental to employment opportunities.

According to analysis by Richard B. Freeman, the preeminent labor economist from Harvard University, studies done on the 1989 minimum wage increase show "that moderate increases in the minimum (wage) transferred income to the lower paid without any apparent adverse effect on employment. * * *

Translation: the 1989 minimum wage increase did not cost jobs; it did boost the incomes of affected workers.

Mr. Speaker, the 1989 increase was overwhelmingly supported on a bipartisan basis in both the House and the Senate before being signed into law by President Bush. It is time for this Congress to address the wage erosion for low-wage workers with a meaningful minimum wage increase. It is time that the people's House began addressing the real concerns of people.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN HERITAGE CLUBS OF NORWALK-LA MIRADA AND CARSON, CA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special group of individuals who have generously supported the American Heritage Clubs of Norwalk-La Mirada and Carson, CA. It is through these contributions of time, energy, and unwavering dedication, that the young people of our community receive the educational opportunity they deserve. The kindness of the following individuals is greatly appreciated:

Roger Leue, for three decades of dedication to Carson's youth; Ted Kimura's support of the 1995 tour of our Nation's Capital; Dr. Caroline Hee for her continuous support and her special floral arrangement at the 1995 Luau; the leadership Elito Santarina displayed in organizing the Carson High American Heritage tour

of Washington, DC; the financial support of Dr. Dhyani Lal for the 1994-95 trip; to our 1996 grand marshal, Jesse Sapolu and the fine example he sets for not only the youth of the Pacific Islands, but for all Americans; and the financial support provided by Mayor Don Dear greatly contributed to the success of the Washington, DC, tour for students of Stephen White Middle School.

In addition, we owe a debt of gratitude to Peggy Flores for her guidance and smiling face; Cheri Webster for her willingness to always rise to the challenges that the Washington tours present; Desiree Sullenger for her tireless work on numerous fundraisers; Jim and Bette Hannum, Bev Thies and Marianne Estes, your presence on the trips to Washington was immeasurable; Ernie and Jolinda Marquez and Joe and Mary Mendoza, concerned and caring parents are the foundation of the American Heritage Clubs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these special individuals. Their commitment enables the youth of Norwalk-La Mirada and Carson to make these annual historic and educational trips to Washington, DC. The youth in our community will be forever grateful to each of these caring individuals for helping with this extremely valuable experience.

THE INDIANA REGIONAL MINORITY SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL IS VERY GOOD NEWS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, thank God there is good news as well as bad.

The Indiana Regional Minority Supplier Development Council is very good news because it plays a positive and effective role in building up the backbone of American enterprise, small business.

For nearly 20 years the council has brought together large majority businesses with small minority business suppliers in the State of Indiana. And the result has been a very happy one both for the large and small corporations.

In 1976 the Indiana Regional Minority Supplier Development Council was responsible for generating about 6 million dollars' worth of business between the large and small companies. By 1982 that figure had grown to \$38,800,000. All this meant expanding employment opportunities and expanding businesses which have proved their capacity to endure and continue contributing to our economy.

All Hoosiers and, in a larger sense, all Americans are the beneficiaries of this fine organization which under the leadership of Donald Jones is obviously here to stay and one more reason why the American free enterprise system is also here to stay.

CITIZENS FROM FORT WORTH EARN EDUCATIONAL HONORS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge two outstanding citizens from the city of Fort Worth who have won national education honors and made themselves shining examples to their community.

When Shirley Knox-Benton, who is the principal of Dunbar High School in Fort Worth, first arrived at the school she encountered a situation where students were unable to learn. Gang violence was rampant, trash was everywhere, and good students were afraid to shine.

Mr. Speaker, along with the invaluable help from some dedicated parents, Mrs. Knox-Benton turned Dunbar High around. That success has not gone unnoticed, as this week Mrs. Knox-Benton was notified that she had won a 1996 Reader's Digest American Hero in Education award along with a \$10,000 check for Dunbar High and \$5,000 for herself.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Knox-Benton is the first Fort Worth winner in this 8-year program. She was chosen from a pool of 650 nominees nationwide. Her commitment to excellence, and her leadership at this critical time in our Nation's education system both deserve the highest honor.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to honor a student at Dunbar High, senior Kim Wood. Mr. Wood is the only student in the Fort Worth school district to win a National Achievement Scholarship for Black Americans.

Mr. Wood won the award by scoring in the 98th percentile among all juniors nationwide and in the top 3 percent among black students on the Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test.

Mr. Speaker, by winning these national honors, Mrs. Knox-Benton and Mr. Wood have held themselves up as shining examples of what can be accomplished through hard work and a dedication to success. I wish them both the best in their future endeavors.

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES ACT OF 1996

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 which is being introduced today by Congressman STEVEN LATOURETTE and Senator JOHN GLENN to establish a national voluntary ballast management program for vessels visiting U.S. ports. In addition to ballast management, this legislation will provide for research, education, and new technology to investigate and prevent species introduction in coastal and inland waters.

Aquatic species invasion is of tremendous concern in the San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary. According to a recent report, the San

Francisco Bay and the entire Delta is now considered "the most invaded aquatic ecosystem in North America."

Current estimates indicate that an average of at least one new species is established every 12 weeks in the Bay, posing serious threats to the Bay ecosystem and economy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on controlling introduced species, and there are other expenses, such as reduced shipping efficiency due to hull fouling species and damages to piers from wood boring species.

The most disturbing cost of introduced species is the extinction or regional eradication of native species in the Estuary through competition and predation from introduced species. Introduced species have contributed to the extinction of some species of California freshwater fish and are now strongly contributing to the further demise of some endangered marsh birds and mammals. One introduced species, the Chinese mitten crab, can multiply so prolifically that it poses a threat to the Bay-Delta Estuary's ecology, agriculture, and water agencies. The presence of this species and other introduced species have led to increasing restrictions on channel dredging, levee maintenance, water diversions, and other economic activities in and near the Estuary, with costly implications for the whole of California's economy.

The ballast water of commercial vessels is a leading vector by which nonindigenous species enter U.S. waters. Cargo vessels arrive with thousands of tons of ballast water used to achieve the necessary trim and stability for ocean voyage. The ballast water contains eggs, larvae, and other marine organisms which are released in port depending on a vessel's cargo-loading requirements. One vessel could discharge tens of millions of viable organisms in San Francisco Bay. Hundreds of cargo vessels arrive each year in the Bay, establishing essentially a "biotic corridor" for species invasions in this coastal area. Ballast exchange can reduce the probability of ballast transfers of these non-native species.

There is tremendous support for Mr. LATOURETTE's bill among environmental groups, water agencies, and state and federal agencies in the Bay Area and throughout the country. Understanding the patterns of species invasions and reducing the occurrence of those invasions is imperative in promoting the economic and ecological health of our coastal resources. I encourage members to join me in supporting this legislation.

CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT OF BETTY BOYER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Betty Boyer, a legend in Illinois journalism who is retiring this month. In 1966, she started her own newspaper, the Coles County Daily Times, in Charleston, IL, because she was not satisfied with the quality of local news reporting. You can imagine what the reaction was to such an enterprise at that

time. Despite her detractors, Betty not only survived, but thrived, and in the process raised the standard for news coverage in the area. I would like to congratulate her on a distinguished career, and also thank her for her contributions to the quality of life in the 19th District.

Betty started her journalism career working for the other paper in town, The Courier-News. After a couple of years with the Times, Betty purchased the competition, and in 1969 formed the Times-Courier. She sold the paper to Howard Publications in 1972, but remained there to run the show, same as before. Perhaps Betty's most extraordinary quality is her diverse character. Regarded by all as sweet-natured, she is a loving wife and mother of three, and also has six grandchildren. She is equally known for her tough stances in dealing with city officials who objected to her straight-ahead style of journalism. Add to that the talented and professional staff who worked for her, many of whom moved on to larger arenas, that still consider her a magnificent boss, if not a surrogate mother. The stories of Betty desperately seeking bank loans or saving the paper supply from a flooded basement have joined a canon that encompasses a career of over 30 years. In addition to her journalistic accomplishments, Betty was named the "Outstanding Citizen" in 1982 by the Charleston Area Chamber of Commerce and has been a patron of the local arts.

Mr. Speaker, conventional wisdom says that you cannot believe everything you read. Regular readers of the Times-Courier beg to differ. Thankfully, the quality Betty has worked so hard to achieve will be with us for a long time. It has been an honor to represent Betty Boyer in the U.S. Congress. I wish her every happiness as she enters this new stage of her life.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS PATAKI

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Hudson Valley and the people of my congressional district sustained a tremendous loss this week when Louis Pataki, father of New York Governor George Pataki, passed away.

A life-long resident of the Hudson Valley, Mr. Pataki was born in Peekskill, NY, into a family of Hungarian immigrants. It was in Peekskill that he raised his own family and continued to operate the family farm for many years. Mr. Pataki was a beloved father and grandfather whose devoted care shaped the lives of his children and grandchildren.

Louis Pataki was also devoted to his community and to his country. He worked as a mailman and retired as assistant postmaster in Peekskill after 30 years of service. For more than 50 years, he also served as a volunteer fireman who protected the lives and property of his neighbors.

Speaking on behalf of the Pataki family, the Governor said "no one cared more or did more for his family and community than our father. We owe everything to him, and we will miss him enormously." What better tribute to family values has any of us ever heard?

Mr. Speaker, we have sustained a great loss and we reach out to the Pataki family in their grief. But even so, the spirit and integrity of Louis Pataki continues on in his wonderful family, and in the memory of his many friends whose own lives were enriched by him.

THE MARCH OF THE LIVING PROGRAM

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, next month thousands of young people will participate in the March of the Living Program. I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate the participants and organizers of this very special program.

Since 1988, the March of the Living Program has provided over 20,000 young people from around the world with an extraordinary method of Holocaust education. Participants of the program are taken to visit the concentration camps in Poland to view the sites of Nazi atrocities. They are shown the gas chambers, crematoria, and piles of personal articles confiscated from the children who perished in the camps. From there, the participants go to Israel to see the great triumph of those who survived the Holocaust and went on to create a nation.

Although this program will be a unique and wonderful opportunity for the participants, it will not receive the support of the Austrian Government. The Austrian Government has chosen not to participate in the program, and is thereby passing up an opportunity to affirm its commitment to the preservation of Jewish heritage. I am very disappointed in this decision, and have written to the Austrian President and Ambassador asking them to reconsider this decision.

The March of the Living will go forward this year, and it will be a profound experience for all those participating. It will be truly unfortunate, however, if the Austrian Government is not one of those participants.

TRIBUTE TO TRUMAN KOEHLER ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM SANDOZ CORP.

HON. SUE MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, in a time when America so desperately needs clear leadership; in a time when America so desperately needs ethical leaders; in a time when America needs to rally all of our best resources to find effective and fair ways to make crucial business, community and government decisions, I am pleased to bring to your attention an excellent role model for all of us.

The exemplary business leader to whom I refer is Truman L. Koehler. Truman currently serves Sandoz Corp. as the president of Master Builders, Inc., based in Cleveland, OH, and

as a member of the executive committee for Sandoz Corp., based in New York. But he plans to retire from these positions on May 1 to return to his home since 1981 in my favorite city, Charlotte, NC.

This is good news for Charlotte, for North Carolina, and for America. For during all of his business life, Truman has used his time, mind, and leadership talents to improve the quality of life on local, State, and national levels. With time away from daily management duties, I fully expect us to benefit from Truman's leadership in many ways on all of these levels.

Truman prepared himself for industry by earning a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Muhlenberg College in Allentown, PA. He continued to prepare himself for business leadership by earning a master's degree in experimental statistics from Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ, while working in quality control for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., from 1952 to 1957. His keen mind and straight-forward manner were great assets to American Cyanamid Corp. in a wide variety of technical, marketing, and management assignments from 1957 to 1981. While taking on increasing management responsibility, Truman took time to develop and teach a series of evening courses in applied statistics in areas such as biology, agriculture, and ecology.

Truman came to Charlotte in 1981 as president and chief executive officer for the Sodyeco Division of Martin Marietta Corp. When Sandoz Ltd. of Basel, Switzerland, purchased Sodyeco in 1983, and later merged it with Sandoz United States dyes and chemical businesses, Sandoz worldwide executives selected Truman to continue to run the new company, Sandoz Chemicals Corp. As president and chief executive officer of these businesses for 10 years, Truman led State and local initiatives that brought community and business interests together for the benefit of all our citizens.

For example; during his 10 years in Charlotte, Truman chaired the mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee that recommended and then guided the development of an emergency response system for the city; served as a director Executive Committee member and a leader of the nationally acclaimed Environmental School for the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; encouraged the development of a Manufacturer's Council to assure a steady and effective partnership among manufacturing merchandising and service members within the Charlotte Chamber; and to represent manufacturing interests in the community; served the community as a trustee of Science Museums of Charlotte; served all of the citizens of the State as chairman of the North Carolina Governor's Commission on Hazardous Waste Disposal; and continued to serve his alma mater as a trustee of Muhlenberg College on Allentown, PA.

During that time, Truman also served our Nation by using his commitment to intelligent and safe management of safety and environmental issues to help set standards and policies for the professions and industries he has served. He is a Fellow of the American Society for Quality Control and has served as director of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, and the National Paint and Coating Association.

Truman is recognized by his professional colleagues as a strong example of the best in American management. They know him to be an able and talented manager with a sincere concern for the financial and safety welfare of his employees; committed to safety and environmental responsibility; and an intelligent business executive who cares about the quality of life for his employees and his communities.

Charlotte enthusiastically welcomes back one of our most progressive and effective business civic leaders.

TRIBUTE TO EDDIEMAE LIVINGSTON, A "CAN DO" WOMAN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce my colleagues to Ms. Eddiemae Livingston. Ms. Livingston is a true "can do" woman. I have known her for 30+ years and I still marvel at her compassion, passions, and competence.

Eddiemae Livingston was born in Newberry, SC. She was the valedictorian of her high school graduating class and graduated cum laude from Benedict College in 1942. She was employed for nearly 5 years by the Federal Government in Washington, DC, and Newark, NJ. The city of Newark benefited from Ms. Livingston's expertise for more than 40 years. She served in a variety of positions from clerk-typist to assistant chief clerk, and executive secretary.

Ms. Livingston has a passion for perfection. This quality is evident in her professional, civic, social, and religious activities. She is active in many organizations and her skills and leadership have been recognized by all.

She has been active as a girls' counselor at the Newark YMWCA. Her work with the Newark Branch NAACP has been extraordinary. She served as an executive board member for 12 years. She now holds the title of Board Member Emeritus. She holds two NAACP life memberships and two NAACP Golden Heritage memberships. Her membership with the Hopewell Baptist Church began in 1963. She has served as its financial secretary for more than 12 years. Ms. Livingston has been a board member of the Newark Community Health Centers for 7 years and a member of the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Eddiemae Livingston enjoys bridge and poetry writing. In 1989, I was deeply honored when Ms. Livingston read one of her original compositions at the swearing-in reception for my first term in Congress. She has written two books, "Poems and Reflections For All Occasions" and "Bridge Reflections in Rhyme."

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commend to the permanent record of the U.S. Congress the life and works of Ms. Eddiemae Livingston.

COLORADO UNIVERSITY ATOMIC PHYSICS PROGRAM IS NO. 1

HON. DAVID E. SKAGGS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Atomic and Molecular Physics Program at the University of Colorado, which was recently ranked first in the Nation by U.S. News and World Report.

Coloradans are very proud of these CU scientists, who this year won a ranking above such great institutions as Harvard, MIT, Stanford, and the University of California, in gaining this recognition.

The 8 professors and 40 graduate students in this small but powerful program have reason to be proud. The No. 1 ranking was based on a survey of department heads and directors of graduate schools who rated the institutions on the excellence of scholarship, curriculum, and quality of both faculty and graduate students.

Special recognition goes to CU physicists Eric Cornell and Carl Weiman and graduate students Jason Ensher and Michael Matthews who gained headlines last year when they created a new state of matter that was first predicted by Albert Einstein. This team, in a cooperative effort with the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], created a new state of matter by cooling rubidium atoms to less than 170 billionths of a degree above absolute zero. At that temperature, atoms lose their individual identity and combine into a superatom form. For more than 25 years, scientists have been working to create this effect.

I've been watching the achievement of this great program for years and I am thrilled that they are finally getting the recognition they deserve. I join Chancellor Roderic Park, the faculty, students, and alumni at CU and physicists everywhere in celebrating the achievements of this great program.

HONORING GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1996

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, last week marked a monumental day for the thousands of Greek-American residents throughout our country. As you know, the very democratic principles which our American Founding Fathers were inspired by in creating our independence were originally born in ancient Greece. This past March 25, we celebrated the 175th anniversary of the independence of the nation of Greece.

In more modern times, the Greek-United States relationship has grown especially strong. In fact, Greece is one of only three countries in the world which allied itself with the United States in every major international conflict in this century.

Our celebration this day was unfortunately tempered by the pain and outrage felt by Cyp-

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riots who have lived with 20 years of occupation and horrible human rights abuses. We must keep in mind how essential it is for the United States to: First, keep the pressure on Turkey, second, to address these terrible atrocities, third, to further help the people of Cyprus, and finally fourth, to do all we can to

stabilize relations between Turkey and Greece.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me mention that this weekend many of my friends and colleagues—including several constituents from the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Church in my district—will be marching up Fifth Avenue to

celebrate this historic event. I join with them, and the over 1 million American citizens who are of Greek ancestry, in celebrating this very special occasion. I look forward to many more years of fostering the close relationship which exists between America and Greece.